ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER,--OCTOBER 27, 1859.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

Protestant Episcopal Church, \$5,000."

fire broke out in the large grocery and com-

mission house of Wells & Vance, on Main

street, running parallel with and immediate-

ly in the rear of the buildings facing the riv-

er. The square between the house of Wells

& Vance and the corner of Main and Lisbon

street was totally consumed, including the

National Hotel, and a number of dwellings

It is not contemplated that the instructions

to the marshals concerning the next Census

will be issued before February; and it is not

expected that these officers will anticipate

the directions of the Secretary of the Interi-

for the appointment of the assistants of the

Edwin Forrest is lying on his oars, drama-

tically speaking. He has informed the man-

agers, and some of his personal friends, when

urged to accept engagements, and again ap-

pear in public on the stage, that he will not

do so until all his difficulties are settled with

not again perform until he has broken down

the divorce granted to her, and is relieved

from payment of the three thousand dollars

The New York Court of Oyer and Termi-

ner has granted a new trial to Quimbo Appo,

a Chinaman, convicted of murder. Amongst

toms and institutions, natural to a Chinese

subject, which had deprived him of the bene-

fit of substantial matters of defence, which,

if presented, would in all probability have

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Lowe are mak-

ing extensive preparations for the inflation of

the Mammoth Balloon, at the Reservoir

grounds, or site of the late Crystal Palace,

New York. The Balloon when inflated will

measure from top to bottom, 361 feet, and

158 feet in diameter. A large number of

workmen are busily engaged in digging

trenches for the gas pipes to feed the meter.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

form School boys, who pleaded guilty to set-ting fire to that building, were sentenced

to the penitentiary to-day.

New Orleans, Oct. 24.—In addition to the

lestructive fire last night, on Magazine street,

our city has been visited by another equally

disastrous, involving a loss of \$200,000, mak-

PLAQUEMINES, LA., Oct. 22.—Authentic

favorable for the growing cotton crop.

deserted unless assistance arrived.

the recent election for a territorial delegate,

there are not 25 legal voters in the district.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 24 .- The boiler of the

exploded here yesterday. Robert Starrel,

the engineer; John Brown, fireman; Mr.

Swarz, formerly of Moscow, Pa.; Patrick

Welsh, and Wm. Allen, were killed. The

engine is a complete wreck. The cause of

New York, Oct. 25 .- The latest commer-

cial advices per steamer Ocean Queen, are to

the 13th, (Thursday.) The Liverpool cotton market closed firm and steady. Breadstuffs

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 24.-Clarinda Jourdan

plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter in

the first degree, and was sent to Sing Sing

to-day for life. She poisoned her husband

about two years since. The woman is but

CARLISLE, Oct. 25 .- There was nothing

done to-day in the case of the man arrested

here as one of the Harper's Ferry insur-

gents. The hearing on the habeas corpus

arrested here on the charge of engaging in

fillibuster expeditions were acquitted to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25 .- All the parties

NEWARE, N. J., Oct. 25 .- Patrick Maude,

convicted of the murder of his sister, has

been sentenced to be hung on Thursday,

BEARS .- Mr. Thos. Athey killed sometime

last week, a very large bear about seven miles

north of Moorefield, the head of which was

brought to town and exhibited on the Fair

We learn that Mr. W. S. Purgett, some

Mr. George Miller, living some two miles

D. M. Bernard, who has discharged the du-

two weeks since, killed a bear on the moun-

has been postponed until to-morrow.

few removes from an idiot.

January 5th.

signed his office.

the explosion was a pressure of steam.

Boston, Oct. 25 .- The Westborough Re-

ed to a different result.

tially insured.

\$874.500.

acts as treasurer.

duction from last year.

marshals much in advance of that period.

on Lisbon street.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1859.

Those of the "Republican" presses, which palliate, excuse, or fail to denounce the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry, we have reason to hope, will find that they are not sustained by the great body of the people at the North. Commenting on this subject, the Fredericksburg Recorder says, "that the mass of the Northern people give evidence of the honor with which they contemplate this deed of violence and the necessity which they perceive, their peace and security, and the permanency of our institutions, impose upon them to put under foot the men and movements which seek their country's ruin. In this determination, and its execution we wish them God speed!

The Pennsylvanian, the leading Administration Democratic organ in Pennsylvania, says that the assertion "that the Democratic party of the nation is in favor of FREE TRADE is FALSE." And it declares that Mr. Butler's recent exposition of the Tariff views of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, is the recognised creed of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. This may all be so. But it is equally evident that the Democratic party of the South is in favor of free trade -and that Mr. Butler's views on the Tariff are repudiated by the party in the South.

The Rockingham Register, commenting on the delinquency of newspaper subscribers, says it does not know but they are treated right in allowing a man to owe for five years; and continues, "we don't think well ourselves of a man who lets us owe him a small sum for such a length of time." The Fredericksburg Herald says:-"We didn't know anybody ever trusted an editor that length of time or the half of it!"

The foreign news published yesterday briefly announced the death of Robert Stephenson, the celebrated English engineer .-England has thus within a very short space of time lost her two most eminent engineers, Stephenson and Brunel. They were rendered conspicuous by their participation in those great works for which their country has become famous. Robert Stephenson's name is blended inseparably with the wonderful progress of the railway system of Great Britain.

We publish the speech made by Governor Wise, upon his return to Richmond, from his recent official visit to Harper's Ferry .views and oninions of the Chief Magistrate of the State with regard to the late outbreak, and his history of the matter, derived from personal examination, will be of interest to all the people of the Common-

A despatch from Cameron, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, states that a cross tie was laid across the railroad track about two miles west of that station, by a man named Jacob Horner. R. A. French, engineman, saw Horner place the tie on the track, and jumped from his engine and arrested him.— He was sent to Moundville jail.

We are pleased to see that both the candidates for Congress, from the Petersburg district, (election to take place to-day) are vieing with each other, in their denuciations of the extravagances of the government, and in their propositions for retrenchment

The "Republican Association" of Washington have passed resolutions disclaiming any complicity with or approbation of what they denounce as "the mad, wicked, and absurd schemes" attempted to be carried into execution by "the handful of invaders" at Harper's Ferry.

In consequence of the recent proceedings equal those in Kansas. Returns from Fort Kearney give Eastbrook 238 majority, while of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Mr. Atkinson of Va., has resigned his post as a member of the Board -a position which he has held for thirty years, and would have continued in, but for the introduction of abolition proceedings. other prominent citizens. locomotive Virginia, belonging to the Dela-ware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad,

On Friday evening last, a youth named Wm. Shelton, about 13 years of age, was shot, accidentally or otherwise, in the yard of Mr. Wolfrey, in Spotsylvania County .-The Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict that Shelton came to his death by the hands of some unknown person.

The self-ruling envelopes seem growing in the popular favor. The Washington City Post Office has exhausted the first supply and received a second. Some 450,000 of closed firm. Provisions closed steady. the envelopes have already been issued to the post offices.

Fred. Douglass failed to meet his engagement to lecture in Syracuse on the 21st., inst. on "Self-made Men." The Syracuse Courier thinks the disclosures at Harper's Ferry have induced him to take the under-ground railroad to Canada.

The races over the Ashland course will commence to-day and continue during the week. Some sixty first rate horses are already on the ground, and the most interesting and exciting sport is anticipated.

Joshua R. Giddings publishes a letter in which he says Brown never consulted him in regard to his Harper's Ferry expedition, or any other expedition or matter whatever. (?)

A meeting of the Whigs and Americans grounds. The bear was very fat and weighof Fauquier, was held in Warrenton on Moned over three hundred pounds nett, day, and Delegates to the Richmond Convention were appointed.

tain near his residence. It was very fat. The grain news from Europe is regarded South-east of Moorefield, captured a large very favorably, as giving assurance that bear on Wednesday jest. It was caught in breadstuffs are again to be available for export in considerable quantities, a bear pen.-Hardy County Whig.

In the notice concerning Mr. Gallaher, in yesterday's Gazette, the rame should have burg, since October the 15th, 1835, has rebeen John S. Gallaher.

of Phillip Ricketts, of Philadelphia, has just CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 24.—The County been recorded. It contains, besides numer-Court of Jefferson County, sitting as an exous large bequests to friends and relatives, the amining court, with five justices, Charles D. Harding, State's Attorney, Andrew Hunter, following to public institutions: "To the conesq., assisting in the prosecution. At 101 tributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital, \$10, o'clock the prisoners were brought into the 000; Churchman Missionary Association for the Scamen of the Port of Philadelphia, \$5,court room, old John Brown and Edwin Coppee coupled together; Stevens by himself; 000; Society of the Protestant Episcopal the negroes Green and Copeland manacled together. The doors were thrown open to Company F,) were ready to start, and did Church for the advancement of christianity in Pennsylvania \$5,000; to the Indigent the crowd and the court room was instantly Widow's and Single Women's Society, Cherry street, \$5.000; Bishop White's Parish filled. A military guard was also in attendance. The court requested that the evi-Library Association \$5,000; Hospital of the dence given on the examination trial should witnesses examined is substantially the same my whole heart, for this whole people; not From the Steubenville Herald we learn as the statements heretofore made by them only for being ready, but for the manner in that on Friday evening the town of Wellsville, on the Ohio river, was visited with a more than ordinarily destructive fire. The looked much improved, but sallow.

the justices of the court, was then read by the clerk, Thomas A. Moore, and also the proudly attest that you were men. As telewarrant of commitment to jail-both heretofore reported.

Mr. Hunter, assistant counsel for the State sel to the prisoners, as upon inquiry they were unprovided. The presiding justice, Col. Braxton Davenport, appointed Hon. C. J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts, esq., as their counsel. At this moment, Brown arose and

said in a clear and distinct voice: or to have my life spared. I have the Gov-ernor's assurance that I should have a fair of your looks faded not until we found, or by the appointment of their subordinates trial. I do not know the object of this ex- when we got there, we came to look only upin advance. As the work of taking the cen- amination. I have applied for counsel from on the dead, the dying and the wounded. sus will not be commenced before the first abroad, but I have not heard from them .day of June next, there exists no necessity There are mitigating circumstances which might be presented. If you seek my blood ready known at home in the character of you can have it at any moment without the gentlemen, and that then you were called on mockery of a trial. If I am to be hurried to to win the character of soldiers. That charexecution, you can spare yourselves the ex- acter you have won. Although not compense and trouble of an examination and manded to charge a bayonet or pull a trigtrial. I have made a free admission of my acts and objects, and I hope not to be insulted as cowardly, guilty barbarians insult those who are in their power." After the counsel for the defence had a

his former wife. This means that he will conference with Brown and his associates-Mr. Faulkner stated to the court that he was always ready to discharge the duty which the court assigned him. He doubted if they possessed the power to appoint counsel on an examination trial. The prisoners say they consider this examination a mockery of justice, and he would, therefore, prefer to be excused from acting, from that as well the reasons given was the prisoner's poverty and his ignorance of our cusas for other reasons.

Mr. Botts then stated to the court that one that he felt authorized to retire from .-He would discharge his duty in the case.

Brown then stated that he believed Mr. Botts was one who had previously declined to act as his counsel. He cared nothing about having counsel for his defence, if he was to be hurried to execution.

Mr. Botts said he sent the prisoner word by the sheriff that he would defend him if

appointed by the court.

Mr. Hunter then suggested that each of sired Messrs. Faulkner and Botts to act as his counsel. Brown responded that he left it to them

to exercise their own pleasure. The other

prisoners accepted their services. The following witnesses were then sworn and examined, viz: Lewis W. Washington, A. M. Kitzmiller, A. M. Bull, John H. Allstedt. The evidence being closed and the counsel

having submitted the case, the presiding Justice said: "It is the opinion of the court that the prisoners should be sent on for further trial.' ing a total loss by fire in this city, in the two

The prisoners were then taken to jail. The grand jury sits this evening, and the

result of their investigations can hardly be a subject of doubt. Mr. Alex. R. Boteler, member elect to

advices from some of the leading sugar plantations of this State, leave no room to doubt but what the yield will show a material rezens in the neighborhood of Brown's house, Augusta, Oct. 25 .- The weather is more who searched it before the arrival of the ma- emancipating their slaves, at every hazard, The Comptroller General of Georgia reports

The letters are in the possession of Anthe financial affairs of the State, as follows: drew Hunter, esq., who has also a large Cash in the treasury, \$288,765; public debt number of letters obtained from Brown's in bonds and stock, \$354,750; treasury rehouse by the marines and other parties. It is requested that their contents shall not be a country like this, strong as it is in everyceipts for the year, \$1,163,000; expenditures, published until after the trial of the prisoners. Boston, Oct. 25 .- A proposition is now Among them is a roll of the conspirators, containing forty-seven signatures; also a re- from the superintendence of its own arms, before the abolitionists of Worcester, to raise money, by contribution, for the purpose of ceipt from Horace Greeley for letters, &c., re- as if it was unworthy of the trust of its own ceived from Brown, and an accurately traced affairs, and its officers very naturally turned obtaining counsel for Ossawattamie Brown, at his coming trial. Rev. T. W. Higginson map from Chambersburg to Brown's house; copies of letters from Brown stating that the New Orleans, Oct. 25.—Brownsville adarrival of too many men at once would excite vices to the 20th have been received. Certesuspicion, they should arrive singly; a letter nas and his band were still encamped above from Merriam stating that of the 20,000 the city. Indians were joining the outlaws wanted, G. S. was good for one-fifth. Brown constantly. The Mexican troops had returned told them to let the women write the letters to Metamoras. Lieut. Langdon had arrived and not the men. There is also a pathetic with three cannon. The citizens had capletter from Elizabeth Leeman to her brother. Also, a letter from J. E. Cook, stating that pute or question, whether civil or military tured one of the leading outlaws, and he had been sentenced to be hung, but Certenas "the Maryland election is about to come off: threatens to burn the town if he should be the people will become excited, and we will executed. Citizens were alarmed, and were get some of the candidates that will join our fleeing from the town, which would soon be side." Then follows four pages in cypher. There is also a letter from Col. Craig, of the Sr. Louis. Oct. 25 .- The Omaha City Reordnance department, Washington, answerpublican says that the frauds perpetrated at

ing inquiries as to the disposition of the Uni-ted States troops, &c.

The case of Lynch arrested yesterday will not probably be acted upon this term. The trial of Brown separately will commence

The same paper announces the discovery of an organized band of robbers in that neigh-Nothing has been heard of counsel from borhood, implicating the ex-speaker of the abroad, but the best talent of the bar will House of Representatives, ex-sheriff, and defend him, if none arrive.

Trial of the Conspirators.

No criminal trial has taken place in this country, within the last half century, that approached in point of national importance the cause which is to be heard and adjudicated in a few days in the Circuit Court of Virginia. The trial of Aaron Burr, fifty-two years ago, for treason against the republic, did not excite more intense feeling than will be called into action by the trial of Ossawattamie Brown and his confederates. If the Governor of this State be called upon, as he probably will be, to surrender to the State of Virginia the bodies of Gerritt Smith, Fred. Douglass, and others, who may prove to have been accomplices of Brown, in his crimes of murder and insurrection, the excitement already existing will be intensified to the highest degree. If the demand be made and refused, then the bonds of the confederacy will be in danger of speedy and violent disrup-tion; but if the demand be acceded to, then we may look out for most terrible demonstrations on the part of the Northern fanatics who uphold the abominable doctrine of the

irrepressible conflict. In either, and in all events, however, the public mind will continue in a state of the highest excitement during the continuance ambulated the whole country and corresponof the criminal proceedings instituted against the Harper's Ferry abolition insurrectionists. Burr's case had nothing to do with the slavery question, and was, therefore, of minor interest as compared with the case of Brown, who has not only incurred the penalties of treason and murder, but has aimed at arming the Southern slaves, and inciting them to slaughter the whites. With one-half the Union, the question involved is of life and death; with the entire republic it is a question of national existence. Therefore it is that we regard the impending trial as the most momentuously important, and most deeply exciting, that has, perhaps, ever oc-curred in our history.—N. Y. Herald.

TOHN MURPHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. will practice in the Courts of Westmoreland, Richmond, and Northumberland Counties. Post ties of Clerk of the Hustings Court of Peters-Office, Rice's Store, Westmereland County, Va.

The will of the late Mary M. Ricketts, widow | Preliminary Trial of the Harper's Ferry In- Gov. Wise's Speech at Richmond on the subject of the Harper's Ferry Rebellion.

> protect the safety of her people. You, fellow-citizens, and citizen-soldiers, (addressing start on the path of duty, at a moment's warning; and we found others, like you, lying in wait on the path, who tendered their services. I thank you-I thank all who not be reported, but the testimony of the joined you and were ready to join you, with and published. Brown's eyelids were much which your duty was performed. It is due swollen, and he looked haggard. Stevens to you and your fellow-citizens, that I should say, and that they should know, that you The warrant of Justice Chew, summoning were ready to do, and, if necessary, to die in their defence. I kept my eye upon you, and I graph upon telegraph met us on the way hat the fighting was still going on, informing us of the danger of the prisoners held suggested that the court should assign coun- as hostages by the marauders, and of death in the assaults by the troops, your countenances were bright with the cheerfulness that you would be there in the imminent breach. No man turned pale, no cheek blanched, no face was blank, until within a few miles of the scene we learned that all Virginians, I did not ask for any quarter was over, and that victory was won without On the way, on board the steamer at the Potomac, I reminded you that you were algentlemen, and that then you were called on ger, you preserved order, composure, dignity, and discipline in the midst of the highest excitement and confusion I have ever witnessed. I especially thank you and the soldiers who joined us on the way, and I would pass a special encomium upon Capt. Marye, of the Alexandria Rifles, who, without waiting for ball and cartridge, joined us at Washington, with 28 men, and enabled me to proceed with a guard of 91 Virginia soldiers to Harper's Ferry. Let me also thank Col. August, and the corps of the 1st Regicity, under his orders, the next morning .-These and all who marched towards the scene; all, all who were on the way as his position was not one of his seeking, nor prompt as preparation could be made, and as speedily as steam could convey them, I thank with the deepest gratitude. ted to feel it my duty, at the Relay House, to order the 1st Regiment to return to Richmond from Washington. We there heard that Col. Lee had telegraphed that no more United States troops would be needed, and orders to those from Fortress Monroe were countermanded. But I took on Company 'F." if need be, to form guard and scour the surrounding country. the prisoners should be interrogated if he de- at Harper's Ferry I found that there had been double more than ample force. The gallant volunteers of Jefferson were the first on the ground, and soon after them the noble men of Berkeley were there. Farmers with single and double barrel shot The people, with arms and without arms, rushed to the scene. For what ?-what had happened? What summoned them to shoul-

> > bery and murder and treason.
> > You will indignantly ask: How could such outrage and disgrace be brought upon on earth, arrived with his regular corps of thing? I will briefly inform you. Congress by law, displaced the regular army away in disgust from giving attention to this arsenal. A civil superintendent was placed in charge; and I know the gentleman, a their own lives. His gallantry was morti-Virginian, is as worthy of it as any civilian can be. He was absent on official duty at Springfield, Mass., and I have great confiwas. And I do not mean to go into the dissuperintendence is most proper over a manwhether the superintendence was civil or military, there ought to have been an organized and sufficient military guard there: and there was nothing of the kind. There was no watch even worth naming, and no quard at all. Thus, an arsenal, which ought to be a depot of arms and munition of defence, for the citizens at all times to flee to for means of protection, became a depot for desperadoes to assail us and a positive danger to our people. It would be better for Virginia and Maryland to have the arsenal removed from their sponsible? I leave to the proper executive authorities of the United States. By the to proclaim it and complain of it, for the sake of the protection due to our own people-nineteen lawless men have seized this imprisoned and robbed and murdered our banded, their leader has been organizing this invasion. They held a Convention, it dent, Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Treasurer, &c.; with its Supreme Court, its Congress, and its

commander-in-chief. John Brown, the terror of Ossawattamie and Fort Scott, was appointed commander-in-chief; and he and his sons and other agents, perded in all its parts. They traversed Ohio. Missouri, Iowa, Canada, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee. In these particularly, and in other States, they had emissaries pots and spying out the weak points for at-

at various times, he collected 200 Sharpe's rifles, 200 revolver-pistols, some number of spears about 8 feet long, with a blade 10 the whole force overcome, was only some 12 inches long, about 2 inches wide, "jagged or 15 men, and the Virginia volunteers had sharp" on both edges, sharp pointed, cut and not captured them before Col. Lee arrived! she rifles captured from Brown. And I shall have ever heard of. — Chelsea Herald.

thrust, with a hilt, and a turned shaft of hickory, with a ferule, at the end where the Captain Cary, Company F, and Fellowblade is let into the wood, and a screw through the ferule and wood and shaft of the blade .-Citizens :- If you and I never had a fellow These spears were obviously made for the feeling before, we have it now. Rumors of hands of negroes, to do the buchery of serinsurrection, invasion, robbery and murder, vile insurrection. Besides these arms, he to take a United States Arsenal with all its its teaching. It urges upon us, stronger by ruffians on our border, called you to the field, to exert the authority of your State to parel and bed clothing, a store of surgical inone born in North Carolina, and last from Ohio. These men came, few as they were, from far distant points-from Essex county, New York; from Norwich, Connecticut; Harrisonburg, Pennsylvania; from Iowa; from Ashtabula, Ohio, and from Canada and other places. They transported their arms through Pittsburg to Chambersburg-a man named Henric being their chief agent-and at the latter place concentrated, and thence moved to the Kennedy farm in Maryland .-There they had been for some six or eight weeks. During the time these preparations were on foot, they kept a man named John E. Cooke at Harper's Ferry, or near by, pro-fessedly teaching school in Maryland, across the Potomac, opposite the Arsenal. He had married at Harper's Ferry, and his wife's mother and brother lived there, and he spent much of his time there. He was in constant communication with the slaves of the surrounding country, took a census of them, and was thoroughly informed of everything about the Arsenal. The plan of operations,

with all this opportunity and information, was easily formed and executed. On the night of the 16th, armed with rifles and revolvers, the nineteen men, about one o'clock, entered the town, put out the lights, cut the telegraph wires, and stationed thirteen men to arrest the inhabitants as they should appear in the morning, one by one and two by two, unsuspicious of danger and unarmed, and to imprison them in the strong walled yards with iron gates. Six of the men, Captain Stephens at their head, went four miles into the county of Jefferson, and took Col. Washington and Mr. Alstadt from their beds, placed them and their male slaves prisoners to Harper's Ferry. Cooke, one of the men of this expedition, drove the wagon and slaves across the Potomac into Marvment of Virginia Volunteers who left this land, to bring in the spears and other arms they had left at their depot, to prevent them from falling into the hands of troops or people who might come to attack them. They did not need the arms, for they had captured the arsenal, but their object was to prevent I regretthem from falling into the hands of the unarmed country people. Thus, when Monday morning dawned, they had fully opened the desperate campaign. They shot a poor negro on the bridge; they had stopped the cars going Eastward, and detained it for hours; they had cut the telegraph wires; had captured Washington and Alstadt and their slaves, four miles off in the country; had sent When we arrived Cooke and the slaves to bring in their arms, and began to imprison the operatives of the Arsenal and inhabitants of the town, and to shoot down the most respectable men, Beckham and Turner, who resisted their violence. The news of this flew to the country around. The volunteers of Jefferson, with Cols. Baylor guns, and with plantation rifles, were there. and Gibson, rushed to the scene, and soon came the men of Berkeley, unorganized, in working day dress and without arms or munitions, supposing they could get arms and fixed der musket and snatch weapons as they could? What had disturbed their peace?got there they found all the arms and muni-What threatened their safety and to sully their honor? Alas! to the disgrace of the with what arms they had, they attacked Nation-not of Virginia, I repel all imputathem and some seven of them were wounded slaves, was the sword of Frederick, the but they killed and wounded several of the Great. tions upon her—but to the disgrace of—some-body—fourteen white ruffians and five negroes enemy. They could have stormed and taken ton. had been permitted to take the United States them in an hour, but they were anxious for arsenal, with all its arms and treasure, and the lives and safety of their neighbors and Congress from this district, has collected to hold it for 24 hours, at that Thermopylae friends who were under the muzzles and from fifty to one hundred letters from cities of America, Harper's Ferry, on the contines knives of the ruffians, and they were restrainances in the neighborhood of Brown's house of two slaves with the avoved object of ed by their apprehension that they might be ed by their apprehension that they might be slaughtered by the desperadoes. By this hesitation they allowed the insurgents to and the very perpetration of the seizure and imprisonment of the inhabitants, and of robhold the Arsenal all day Monday. On Monday night that gallant and noble Virginian, Colonel Robert E. Lee, worthy of any service

> bandits, from the superintendence of which dence that had he been at the Arsenal it his profession had been ejected; and he felt could not have been captured and held as it the regular army and his native State were alike dishonored. With mortification and chagrin, inexpressible, he picked 12 marines and took the engine house, in ten minutes, ufactory and Arsenal of arms. But this I with the loss of one marine killed and one do say, emphatically and indignantly, that wounded, without hurting a hair of one of the prisoners. And now I say to you that I would have given my arm to its shoulder for that feat to have been performed by the volunteers of Virginia on Monday before the Marines arrived there. But there was no cowardice or panic on the part of the inhabtants who were made prisoners, or on the part of the volunteers who first reached the scene. The first were bewildered by the surprise; they were caught, unsuspecting and unarmed, and knew not what to make of the extraordinary thing; they could not, at borders, than to allow it thus to become a first, conceive what it meant. They, more danger by being left unguarded. The Civil than 100 of them, were prisoners before they Superintendent was not responsible for a realized the purpose of the invaders, and military guard. The question, who is re- then they could not ascertain their numbers him off fr m home-but if any one should grossest negligence somewhere-which it is an act. And so thought the volunteers, who not my duty to look after or to correct, except | had but few arms, no cartridges and no train- | a fair and impartial trial, if guilty of aiding arsenal, with its arms and spoils, and have with great anxiety, after seeing how remorsenhabitants? How? you eagerly inquire. down. They vigorously plyed their fire arms Ever since the border war in Kansas ceased, and made one assault and retired only after this Commonwealth. Our people were inand the abolition ruffians there were dis- sustaining severe volleys of balls from rifles ly looped to receive them, while they were seems, at Chatham, Canada West, within a without any artillery or means of battering | take them for twenty-four hours. They were year past, and formed what they call a doors or walls. The prisoners were the walls provisional government, with its Presi of the marauders, stronger with the volun- Charlestown jail, to be tried in the Virgin a teers than bricks and mortar. They loved Washington, and Alstadt, and Mills and the other prisoners, and would not risk their lives. This was wrong, but natural and not The notorious chief of bandits in Kansas, cowardly. I chided them for their mistake, and told them that had I arrived there in prisoners and even his life had been imperrilled by the attack, it should not have been delayed five minutes. The lives outside, in collecting funds, enlisting men, taking the inhumanity to risk the lives of the prisoners. census actually of slaves, preparing arms I would have gladly risked my own life to and munitions of war, looking out for de- rescue them at every hazard of their lives ry, and on Wednesday evening the Marines and my own; such was my sense of degrada-

Marines. He waited only for light, then

tendered the assault, in State pride, to the

Virginia volunteers who were there. Their

feelings for the prisoners made them decline

the risk of slaving their own friends, and

Lee could not delay a moment to retake the

Arsenal, punish the impudent invaders, and

release the prisoners at the necessary risk of

fied that the task was so easy. He saw a

United States Arsenal in the possession of

tack. About June of this year, Brown un- tion at allowing these marauders to hold der the name of John Smith, rented what is that Arsenal with its prisoners for five mincalled the Kennely farm, within six miles utes. I would not have parleyed with them of Harper's Ferry. There and thereabouts, a moment. I would have ordered the attack, and led it. I would proudly have risked my life to other odd arms, among the rest a large rifle have gotten my guard there in time, and to sident of the United States that this guard on a pivot, carrying a two-ounce ball in form have taken the place with our own Virginia will incidentally protect the arsenal and of a slug, ranging a long distance, and 1,000 boys. I was ready to weep when I found

magine that this invasion was so insignificant, or that Commander Brown was mad, because his force was so small. His small as it was, was large enough to divide, must rely on themselves. This is a very se to penetrate a sleeping country around, and had a large quantity of clothing, wearing ap- arms. Taking these, his expectation was to than proclamations, the necessity for the be joined immediately by hundreds and thouparer and bed clothing, a store of saids of whites and blacks; and his purpose militia. I shall implore the people to orpreparation and provision of all kinds. At was to turn the arms of the United States ganize and take arms in their hands, and to no time had he more than 22 men; and on which he had captured, on the Slaveholders the night of Sabbath last (the 16th inst.) he of Maryland and Virginia. In this consisinvaded the county of Jefferson and Harper's ted his disappointment and failure. No ne- along our borders, and at every assailable Ferry, with but 19 men—14 white men and groes rose up to seize the arms he had captured, as my devotion to the duty of protecting the soon as they crossed the river with Cook and got out of his wagon, ran back in trepidation to their masters. All of Mr. Allstadt's returned, and all of Col. Washington's but so little, but I thank you, gentlemen, one one—his carriage driver, the negro who and all, for this compliment, as I more than drove the wagon into town when his master was made prisoner; he was drowned in the Potomae; his body was found on Wednesday morning. And this is the only consolation which I have to offer you in this disgrace; that the faithful slaves refused to take up arms agains their masters, and those which were taken by force from their happy homes descried their liberators as soon as they could dare to make the attempt. Not a slave pression. The Emperor thanked his emp around was found faithless, and not one has lost his life, except the one of excellent character who was shot by Brown's party on the ing to strengthen the confidence in his bridge, and except this servant of Col. Washington, whose body was found in the river, and whom Cook may have shot in attempting to escape from him. Brown was not mad, but he was misinformed as to the temper and disposition of our slaves. He ought to have known that all the slaves on our Northern border are held as it were by sufferance-their own sufferance; that they can ing the Holy Father to the pontifical throng run to liberators in Pennsylvania, easier than liberators can come to their emancipation. He was ignorant, it seems, of the patriarchal relations in which our slaves everywhere are held by their masters, and what bonds of affection and common interest exist between them and their masters. And thus it was that "Old Brown," the fanatic of Ossawattomic and Lawrence and Fort Scott memory, who denounced the Missourians as "Bor- or peace? These are questions the imporder Ruffians," became himself the Border Ruffian of Virginia, and is now a prisoner of in a four-horse wagon, and drove the masters | Treason to her authority. The slaves he would incite to insurrection and massacre, would not take up arms against their masters. His spears were untouched by them. And they are themselves mistaken who take him to be a madman. He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw, cut and thrust, bleeding and in bonds. He is a man of clear head, of courage, fortitude and simple ingenuous-

ness. He is cool, collected and indomitable, and it is but just to him to say, that he was humane to his prisoners, as attested to me by Col. Washington and Mr. Mills; and he inspired me with great trust in his integrity, as a man of truth. He is a fanatic, vain and garrulous, but firm, and truthful, and inteligent. His men, too, who survive, except the free negroes with him, are like him. He professes to be a Christian, in communion with the Congregationalist Church of the North, and openly preaches his purpose of universal emancipation; and the negroes themselves were to be the agents. by means of arms, led on by white commanders .-When Col. Washington was taken, his watch, and plate, and jewels, and money, were demanded to create what they call a fund," to compensate the liberators for the trouble and expense of taking away his tions, supposing they could get arms and fixed slaves. This, by a law, was to be done ammunition at the arsenal; but when they with all slave-holders. Washington, of course, refused to deliver up any thing; and tions in the hands of the marauders. But, it is remarkable, that the only thing of ma- that of Mr. Buchanan, and he would have terial value which they took, besides his which was sent to General Was This was taken by Stephens, to Brown, and the latter commanded his men with that sword in this fight against the peace and safety of Washington's native State! He promised Col. Washington to return it to him when he was done with it. And Col. Washington says that he, Brown, was the coolest and firmest man he ever saw in defying danger and death. With one son dead by his side, and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand and held his rifle with the other, and com- June 1, 1859, announced that the premium manded his men with the utmost composure. encouraging them to be firm, and to sell their lives as dearly as they could. Of the ing subject: "The Effect of the Use of Althree white prisoners, Brown, Stevens and Coppee, it was hard to say which was most firm; and of the two negroes it was hard to say which seemed the most cowardly and false. The North Carolina negro offered to York. betray all persons involved in the affair if spared, and the Canada negro, who was, I believe, one of the members of their provisional Congress, was a crouching craven, who lied, as Brown said, for his life. But I will enter into no further detail. I received into my keeping a large mass of papers and correspondence which discloses pretty clearly their whole plan of operations, and exposes many names implicated in their crimes .-We got all, perhaps, except a carpet bag of papers, which was taken and carried very improperly, by some one of the Balti-more troops. The originals of these I will

try to have restored for the trial of the pri-Among other papers I found a letter of credit, from one of the Banks in the State of New York, informing Brown that Gerritt Smith had placed to his (Brown's) credit \$100. That is now in possession of the Assistant Attorney at Charlestown! It would not become me to counsel or countenance any one in doing to Gerritt Smith what Stevens and his party did to Col. Washington-take him out of his bed at night and smuggle and could not but believe that they were in bring him to me, by fair or foul means, I very considerable force to attempt so daring | will read him a moral lecture and send him back to his home, if innocent, or secure him ing, and who were wholly ignorant of the or abetting these murders, robberies and force they had to overcome, and who felt for treason! I remained in Harper's Ferry and their neighbors, and friends, the prisoners, went to Charlestown to protect the prisoners we now have in custody, against lynchlessly Turner and Beckham had been shot law, determined as I am that the laws shall reign whilst I am chief Magistrate of censed beyond expression, but they felt as I securely entrenched behind brick walls dense- do, that it would be disgraceful and cowardly to murder these prisoners, after failing to securely guarded and safely lodged in the court, under Virginia laws. The United States served warrants for two cases of murder and treason against the United States, but there was no difficulty about jurisdiction I told the officers of the United States that they might have the bodies of the prisoners time, I would have stormed the stronghold after Virginia tribunals were done with in the shortest possible time, and that if | them! I would not have delivered up these Gen. George Washington had been one of the prisoners to any claim of priority of jurisdiction if the President of the United States had so ordered. But there was no occasion for any issue except as to the pardoning power. this case, were as precious as the lives inside I will protect and guard the prisoners with of the prison, and to prove that it was not the law and the mercy and the might of our own sovereignty. There had been no guard at Harper's Fer-

> were ordered away, notwithstanding the obvious necessity of a military guard. Under these circumstances, the last thing I did on Thursday morning was to organize a volunteer police guard on the Virginia border, around the confines of the grounds ceded for the arsenal, and I mean to inform the Preproperty of the United States, until he shall make a permanent and safe provision for

But, my fellow-citizens, you must not go on arming and supplying ammunition our frontiers, until every neighborhood where there are slaves has the means of self-defence Virginia and the other slave holding States vere lesson and we must profit at once rough organization, arming and drilling one practice the use of arms, and I will cause d pots to be established for fixed ammunition honor of the State of Virginia and the safe ty of the lives and property of her people I regret that it has been my fortune to d thank you again for your gallant and malla services.

France-Speech of the Emperor.

On the 11th instant the Emperor received the authorities of Bordeaux. The Cardinal Archbishop addressed a speech to the Em peror, who read a reply to it. Both speed and reply produced the most favorable im nence for having understoood the high mission he had undertaken. He was endeavergood intentions rather than to spread heedless alarms; and expressed the hope that a new era of glory will be raised for the church on the day when every one will share his conviction that the temporal power of the Pope is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy. He further sa d that the Government which was the means of restorwould only give utterance to such respectful counsels as were directed by sincere devotion to the interests of his Holiness. The day not far distant when Rome will be evacuated by the French troops, for Europe will not allow that the occupation which has lasted ten years should be prolonged indefinitely.

When the French army is withdrawn, what will it leave behind? Anarchy, terror, tance of which cannot escape any one at the present time. It is necessary, continued the Emperor, instead of appealing to the ardent passions of the people, to search with calmness for the truth, and pray to Providence to enlighten the people as well as their sover-eigns, under a wish for the fulfilment of their rights, and that they may well understand their duties.

Presidential Plots.

A letter from Concord to the Boston Traveller, asserts positively that Gen. Pierce intends to be a candidate for the Presidency, and that his friends are actively at work, both in the North and South, to secure his nomination at Charleston. He is ostensibly to be entirely out of the way until all the other leading candidates have been used up, when he will be brought forward by the South, and nominated by delegates previously secured from the free States. nose who are to support him, J. W. Forney, Jefferson Davis, Caleb Cushing, and Sidney Webster, are mentioned. He intends to pass the winter at Bermuda, and to return in May, landing in Charleston, and receiving the congratulations of the Democracy on his

way home.

All these statements are very detailed and very positive; but we doubt their truth. Gen. Pierce's Administration has derived new lustre from its favorable contrast with many more friends for the nomination now than he had at the end of his own term. But the Democracy will scarcely be in a c dition to run any risks, or to carry weight in the next canvass. Their special and sole anxiety will be to nominate the candidate most sure of success: -- and we do not believe they will find him in any man who has filled that office once .- N. Y. Times.

Do Alcoholic Liquors Prevent or Cure CONSUMPTION?-The Trustees of the Fiske Fund, at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, held in Providence, of two hundred dollars offered by 1858, for the best dissertation on the followcholic Liquors in Tubercular Disease, or in Constitutions predisposed to such Disease, to be shown, as far as possible, by statistics," had been awarded to Dr. John Bell of New

The following general conclusions are ar rived at in the essay:

I. The opinion so largely prevailing as to the effects of the use of alcoholic liquors, viz: that they have a marked influence, in preventing the deposition of tuberele, is desti-tute of an solid foundation. II. On the contrary, their use appears ra-

ther to predispose to tubercular deposition. III. Where tubercle already exists, alcohol has no obvious effect in modifying the usua course run by that substance.

IV. Neither does it mitigate, in any considerable degree, the morbid effects of tubered upon the system in any stage of the disease. The question, therefore, does whiskey pre-

vent or cure consumption? though not "set at rest," may be considered as nearly so, and the public is indebted to Dr. Bell for what cannot fail to prove a blessing to the whole nation-we mean the dissipation of an erro neous and most dangerous belief.

THE OVIEDO-BARTLETT WEDDING .- This event, which was chronicled with so much detail in the New York papers, has left behind it some unpleasant consequences. A Mr. E. C. Stedman published in the Tribune a satirical poem upon the affair, which greatly offended and exasperated Lt. Bartlett, the father of the bride, who proposed at first to cowhide the poet upon sight. Heflection and advice however induced him to send Stedman a note demanding a retraction, and couched in language indicative of a determination to demand, in case of refusal, the "usual satisfaction," in cases where gentlemen find themselves aggrieved. Mr. Stedman replied in a note, offensive in its character; in which he declined to withdraw a syllable which he had written, and appointed a friend to act for him in the further progress of the difficulty. Lieut. Bartiett then discovered that Mr. Stedman was not his equal, socially, and resolved to bring an action against him for libel. The (from which journal we obtain these facts) says that Mr. Stedman is a gentleman of standing and respectability. His father was Charge d' Affaires to Sardinia under Gen. Taylor's administration, and his relatives and friends are of the best families of New York .- Baltimore Exchange.

AN ETHER DRUNKARD .- There has lately come to our knowledge a very singular case of depraved appetite. A young lady in a manufacturing town in this State occupying a yespectable position in society, is competely under the influence of a love for ether. It has a peculiar effect upon her, causing her to laugh immoderately for a few minutes, and then to fall flat to the floor, where she will temain panting convulsively, in a state of insensibility for some time. To gratify this appetite she will resort to all kinds of expedients. When any of her friends go to the dentist, she will be eech to be allowed to accompany them, and promise faithfully not to go near the ether, but her promise is always broken if the subtle fluid within her reach. This is one of the strong-